

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for diffication wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Metropolis Receives.

The honor of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has to New York, the city to which it properly belongs by reason of primacy. The arrangements now complete are comprehensive, interesting, and intelligent. They promise a festival and a spectacle worthy of the occasion. No American, no matter how distant his home from the metropolis of the New World, will make a mistake in travel-Mng hither to assist in the celebration of the most stupendous and momentous event in secular history.

It is worth while to remember the fact

that the celebration of the present week is the only important festival directly commemorative of the central achieve ment of COLUMBUS'S life. Other affairs, the Chicago Exposition among them, have attached themselves to the name and fame of the great navigator. In actual purpose they are as remote from the spirit of the New York celebration as they are remote in time from the illustrious anniversary that occurs on Wednesday. The fair which is to be held in Illinois, for example, interesting and profitable as it will certainly be, borrows the name of COLUMBUS for the main purpose of celebrating Chicago. The Columbian idea is incidental rather than essen-The imposing pageant which New York has prepared for its own citiwons and for its guests from all over the country, is solely a tribute of honor and gratitude to the memory of the man who led civilization's way across the Atlantic Ocean.

The city is ready to welcome all comers, and to entertain them with a spectacle splendid, joyous, and instructive. As far as it is possible for a town of New York's dimensions to turn itself over into one universal holiday, thing will be done here in the metropolis of the western hemisphere in honor of COLUMBUS. One century hence New York will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the same event, and according to all present appearances it will then celebrate not merely as the metropolis of the western world, but as the metropolis of both worlds, Old and New.

Russia and the Canadian Poachers.

The Russian bear has been slowin getting to the front in the Behring Sea fight, but he is there at last, with teeth and claws showing. The May Belle, just arrived at Victoria, reports being brought to by a shot across her bows from a Russian cruiser. seventy miles from the Commander Islands, while a second shot went through her forecastle when her frightened Indian crew got up sail to escape. Yet, she was saved after all: for the fog, which had lifted and betrayed her to the cruiser, as suddenly shut in again and concealed her.

Her experience is, therefore, only on more added to that of the British schooners Rosie Olsen, Willie McGowan, Ariel, Enterprise, Carlotta, and Vancouver Belle, and the American schooners Kate and Ann and C. H. White. Several of these vessels were taken to Petropaulovski and confiscated. and the Captains and crews detained for a time. Later in the season the Russian patrol vessels possibly could not afford the time to take their prizes back to the main coast, since, in some cases, as in that of the Kate and Ann, they contented themselves with seizing the catch of sealskins and ordering the vessels out of that part of Behring Sea which lies west of the boundary fine of 1887.

The main point to observe is that these ea, or ariven marine league from Russian shores. The May Belle says she was 70 miles away; the Rosle Olsen and her mates report that they were 40 or 50 miles away. The crew of one vessel admit that she was only 22 miles off ordinary marine jurisdiction.

The inference is clear that Russia is the Commander Islands, as in former seasons. It is a palpable backing up of our briginal Behring Sea claims.

Had this action of Russia occurred two years earlier, it might perhaps have exercised an influence on the Behring Sea controversy. But it is too tardy to be of much onsequence. Our case, shorn of much of its original character, has already been turned over to the decision of arbiters. under rules that make Russia's attitude of little importance now. Nevertheless, that attitude betokens lively diplomatic correspondence between London and St. Petersberg this winter on the subject of sealing rights and indemnity for the seized Victoria vessels. And unless a modus vivendi is arranged with Russia, the western half of Behring Sea is likely to be the scene of a good deal more excitement than the eastern half, next year.

The Approaching Crisis in Berlin.

We shall soon know whether BISMARCK'S successor is able to retain the post of Chancellor. Gen. von Caprivi clung to his high office in spite of the humiliation inflicted on him by the Emperor's disapproval of the ol bill, framed for the purpose of cementing a union between the Catholic party and the Conservatives. Now, however, he has announced his purpose of resigning if he fails to carry through the new military bill intended largely to increase the defensive forces of the empire by augmenting the number of conscripts annually drafted into the standing army. The approaching session of the Reichstag, therefore, is to deeide the fate of the Emperor's chief Minister, provided, of course, WILLIAM II., who has not yet definitely declared himself. does not again slight his Chancellor by directing him to withdraw a bill which pro-

vokes such violent opposition. It is admitted that Caprivi will manage to pass the Army bill, provided he can depend on the steady support of all the extreme Conservatives and of all the Catholies constituting the so-called Centre party. there must be no secession from the ranks of the coalition. Now, the requisite unanimity on the part of the Conservatives and Contrists is by no means assured. Count YON EULENBURG, who not long ago succeeded CAPRIVI in the post of Prime Minister of Prussis, has a great deal of influence among the Conservative members of the Reichster, and he is accused of intriguing against the Chancellor's forthcoming meas- i temporary politics, everything was right-

ure. As the accusation is said to have been made in a letter written by Caprivi himself to the Kaiser, it is presumably well-founded. Even less certain is it that the Catholics will present an undivided front in favor of the Army bill. It will be remembered that BISMARCK was only able to carry an extension of the Septennate, or seven-year provision for the army, in the face of the Catholic resistance organized by WINDT-HORST, through invoking the personal interposition of Leo XIII. There is now reason to apprehend that the Pope's influence over German Catholies will be exerted in a directly opposite way. Leo XIII, has definitely and publicly avowed his friendship for the French republic, and he cannot, therefore, desire to cooperate in strengthening the republic's enemies. It is true that the German Catholics have not asked at this juncture for the advice of the Vatican, but neither did their leader, WINDTHORST, ask for it at the time of the renewal of the Septenmate. The recommendation to support BISMARCK was uninvited, not to say unwelcome, but nevertheless it was obeyed. It is to avert an intimation of a very different tenor that Baron von Bullow, who is personally liked by the Pope, has been sent as German Minister to the Vatican. The German Government would be satisfied if the Pope would remain neutral, but even his silence at this crisis would be construed by German Catholies as acquiescence in Gen. von Caphivi's programme, and this could not easily be reconciled with the attitude of LEO XIII. toward France. It is not only German Liberals of every

shade who oppose the new Army bill, but also members of the Prussian Government who are alive to the financial difficulties of the empire. Herr MIQUEL, for instance, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is charged by Caprivi with having subsidized various newspapers to attack the military project. The attack is based upon the gravity of the fiscal problem presented by the measure, and it would clearly be an act of folly for the Reichstag to pass the Army bill without understanding exactly how the large additional expenditure is to be met. It is not likely that the Chancellor overrates the cost of his own proposal, yet he admits that it will impose upon the German taxpayer an extra annual burden of fifteen million dollars, besides a preliminary outlay of twenty million dollars. He has not yet explained where the money is to come from, and the moment that question is debuted his troubles will begin. It seems impossible to raise the sums needed without imposing fresh duties on beer, spirits, and tobacco, and BISMARCE himself shrank from confronting the storm of protests evoked by the mere suggestion of such imposts. The present Chancellor cannot expect to convince even his own adherents that the Army bill ought to be passed unless he can designate such corresponding fiscal measures as to them, at least, will seem acceptable. For the moment they who believe in CAPRIVI take for granted that he can do this, but the instant he tries to answer their expectations they are likely to be undeceived.

There is yet another and most important point to be considered. Before a measure can be submitted to the Reichstag, which corresponds to our House of Representatives, it must have the sanction of the Bundesrath, or Federal Senate. Even admitting that all the Prussian members of the Bundesrath should be in favor of CAPRIVI'S Army bill, it does not follow that the project would command a majority. Of the 58 votes in this body Prussia has 17 at its disposal; of the remaining States of the empire Bavaria has 6. Würtemberg 4. Saxony 4. Baden and Hesse 3 each, and most of the rest but one each. Obviously the States outside of Prussia have only to combine in order to throw out the bill. Now, already Bavaria, Wartemberg, and Hesse, collectively controlling 13 votes, have pronounced against any change in the military arrangements, and refuse to impose one additional penny of taxation to defray the cost of an increase of the army. In Saxony, also, and in Baden, which between them command 7 votes, there is a strong current of popular feeling against any fresh taxation. It reoff, when very far beyond the distance of a mains, therefore, to be seen whether Ca-PRIVI can even carry his measure through

its preliminary stage in the Bundesrath. Altogether, the coming session of the German Imperial Parliament bids fair to be more exciting and significant than any that shore, but even this last is far beyond the has taken place since BISMARCK ceased to dominate both of its chambers. It is said, by the way, that the ex-Chancellor considstanding by the theory of sovereignty or of ers the time ripe for the public reassertion adice authority up to the boundary line of of his influence, and that, as the leader of the treaty of 1867. This is quite a different | the National Liberals, he means to occupy matter from seizures for actual raids upon | the seat in the Reichstag to which they have elected him.

Jenks on Political Corruption.

Mr. JEREMIAH W. JENKS has written for the Century an article on the now timely theme of "Money and Practical Politics." This is a favorite subject with magazine writers and readers. Mr. JENES addresses himself to its elucidation with an uncommonly small supply of facts. We quote: "In a small city in Michigan, in an election for Alder man in the wealthlest and most respectable ward in the city, a friend of mine was the candidate. On the day of election an acquaintance came to him, said that he wanted to vote for him, and saked him for a dollar or two. The candidate referred him to a committeeman who, he said, was managing the campaign. The day after election even, a man came to him and asked him for two dollars, saying that he had bought , vo votes for him the day before for a dollar each wast out in structions, and he would like to have the money re funded. He, too, was referred to the committeeman, though he was doubtiess lying with reference to the purchase of votes. In these cases the men evidently had little feeling of guilt for vote selling, and this seems to be the general testimony regarding the lower class of 'Boatera.'"

This is rather slender evidence upon which to base an indictment against the probity. patriotism, and independence of the voters of a community, but it is the most specific charge of vote buying which Mr. JENES fur-

nishes, unless we except the following: "In a small city in Michigan a friend of mine saw two 'floaters' go back and forth across the street several times between a Republicen and a Democratic worker. The first bid was a dollar; and the bids were increased a dollar at a time. The men finally voted at \$7. In one of the eastern counties of New York some years ago, a good church deacon and his son received \$40 each from a manager of their own party to keep them from deserting to the enemy. The Democratic candidate is said to have spent \$190,000,"

The purchase of votes at \$40 each in castern New York belongs rather to the realm of fancy than of sober-minded narrative, and Mr. JENES's assertion is entirely unsupported by proof. The con-est for Congressman to which, probably, he refers took place twenty years ago. Both candidates were Republicans; there was no Democrat in the field. Undoubtedly a considerable sum of money changed hands on But at best the majority will be small, and that occasion, and some of it was probably used for purposes of bribery, but this incident does not lend much foundation of support to the charge, so drearily repeated, that American elections have degenerated of late years. That is the Mugwump plaint. That is the accusation which the reformers are forever urging, and yet Mr. JENES gets no nearer to the alleged evil than 1872. when, according to all severe critics of con-

eous and reseate, and the era of decadence in citizenship had not begun.

A third instance of the wholesale iniquity in electoral bribery is furnished by Mr. JENES as follows:

"Six 'fleaters' were kept under guard in an up-stairs office over night, the next morning taken down, marched to the polls under guard, voted, brought back to the office, and \$16 paid to their leader; \$16 apiece. How the money was divided among them, only the leader knew. The owner of the office is an intelligent, honest, patriotic Christian citizen, who detests th whole system, but who says that he cannot sit still and see the enemy win by such methods."

These methods, if truthfully related, are certainly most reprehensible and odious; but they have nothing that we can discern to do with " Money in Practical Politics." They belong rather to the realm of idlocy. There is nothing practical about them. There is no politics in such foolishness. It would be a reproach to the intelligence of

American politicians if there were. Mr. JENES is probably the victim either of some practical joker or of some solemnminded and dejected Mugwump. No Amerlean community is disgraced by such proceedings. Nothing of the kind takes place in the city of New York, and here certainly the temptations which beset the necessi tous, the unsteady, the corrupt, or the wavering voter are as great as elsowhere, the campaign funds as numerous, and political workers as intelligent, thorough, and keen.

Mr. JENES, in his contribution to the Century, has much to say about money, but he never gets within speaking distance of what the Mugwumps delight to call "practical politics." They use this phrase because it sounds mysterious and wicked, and because it serves conveniently as a background for their own abiding foolishness and impracticability. Nothing delights them more than to contrast their own political righteousness with the widespread degeneracy which encircles but does not affect them. That is why the Mugwumps speak with such smug complacency of practical politics."

This fails, however, to cover the case of Mr. JENKS, whose strange omission of any allusion to the subject of practical politics anywhere but in the title of his Century contribution, makes the latter of small value. The employment of the corrupting agencies of bribery is always to be deplored, in the political field as elsewhere; but if proof of their use depended upon the evidence furnished by the October Century, our friends the professional reformers could take a long holiday.

Nahum Tate's Successor.

If there is to be another Poet Laurente in the Victorian period, he will not be a maker and singer like Tennyson and Wordsworth. SWINBURNE, an unhappy survival of himself, is, of course, the only Englishman left whose mastery of verse and splendor of lyrical passion entitle him to be ranked among the poets worthy of the laurel. He has become the victim of his own manner, and his fame will have to depend upon his achievement of nearly a generation ago, in "Atalanta in Calydon," and a few of his lyrics, such as the "Garden of Proserpine," in which he equals or surpasses the highest flight of Shelley, before whom he has burned so much incense. Mr. SWINBURNE is fifty-five years of age, and of late has chosen to write either meritorious baby verse or imitations of Swinburnian verse. His vocabulary is getting limited, and persons familiar with his style could write just about as good or bad a poem as he now turns out. In magic of lyrical expression and grace of words no English poet has equalled him at his best. Unfortunately, he has written about ninety nine times too often, means nothing usually, and repeats himself. But Swin-BURNE at his best is so far beyond the press of bards that his is the one name which seems worthy to be adorned with the succession to Tennyson. Mr. Swinburne, however, has made unforgivable remarks about "princelets" and "kinglets," and has shown generally what may be called a Celtic rather than an English temperament. He has the romantic ideas which not unquently accompany red bair. B the fine frenzy which he once displayed in treading a dithyramble dance over the hats in the Art Club is still remembered by all of the Philistines.

Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS thinks that he is a Socialist. There was a time when he thought he was a great poet. Other people have thought so, too.

COVENTRY PATMORE has written a library about Love, young Love. Respectable, middle class English Love, of course: Cu-PID in a mackintosh.

Lawis Monnis, author of "The Epic of Hades," better known as a Hades of an Epic, has good qualifications for a Laureate. He would revive the traditions of Shap-WELL and NAHUM TATE.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD is a writer for the London Telegraph. ALFRED AUSTIN is copious. Andrew Lang, "dear Andrew of the brinded hair," has the merit of being a Scotchman. Were the Conservatives in power he might get the Laurente job. He knows about golf, a St. Andrew's game. So does Balfour. Edmund Gosse writes medium prose in the form of verse. FREDERIC LOCKER, the father-iu-law of one of TENNYson's sons, has written a few exquisite lyries. Austin Dobson is an accomplished eighteenth century Horatian versifler. FREDERICK W. H. MYERS can rhyme. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON Writes verse when he takes a day off. His friend HENLEY writes it with a scalpel. WILLIAM WATSON writes it like a contributor to the Greek Authology. Robert Buchanan writes it like a pirate of the Spanish Main. Then there is old Sir THEODORE MARTIN, the traducer of Horace, sub-editor to her Majesty, and great admirer of the Prince Consort. He

ought to get the job. But EDWIN ARNOLD is the man who deserves it. He would revive all the old traditions of the days when lubbers held it. He is the worst verse maker in the world. Let him have the Laurenteship. TENNYSON can have no successor. NAHUM TATE can.

Don't Put Off Till By-and-by What You Can Do To-morrow.

To-morrow is the first day of registration in this town and in Brooklyn. It is likewise the best day to register. The earlier this indispensable preliminary to voting is accomplished, the safer and better.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, you may be in Boston. On Friday, Oct. 28, you may forget On Saturday, Oct. 29, you may have a sudden attack of locomotor ataxy; and then you will lose your vote against the Force bill, Federal interference, and Negro Domination in the South.

Programme for to-day: Make up your mind to register to-morrow. Programme for to-morrow: Go and register.

Mr. George Shiras, Jr., has arrived in Washington, and to-day he will be sworn in as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. We learn from the Washington Post that Mr. Smras is a guest at the Arlington. By the strangest coincidence in the world, that tayern affords the services of an uncommonly ac-

complished and artistic barber, who is just the man to put Mr. Justice Shiras in proper shape for high judicial duty. The isosceles triangles of hair which depend from the two cheeks of the new Justice are not so startling en innovation on the bench of the Supreme Court as were Chief Justice Fuller's eaglewing mustachies, but the same principle applies to both. The Chief Justice stubbornly refuses to be convinced by argument, or to yield to pathetic entrenty. Perhaps his new associate will set him the example of patriotic self-sacrifice.

THE SUN RAYS: "There is no nonsense about the Southern Democrats. The South is solid." The South extrainty does appear to retain its solid." But that is only an indication that the thick-headed stolidity which prefers produce to reason is nearly as predominant as ever. "Public by Depute."

The prejudice at the South against Force bills, bayonets at the polls, and government by carpet-bag, is undoubtedly as strong as ever; but the prejudice is not unreasonable.

The Sultan of Johore intends to visit this country next year for purposes of enlightenment. Consul ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN reports from Singapore to the State Department con-

cerning this dignitary and his domestic needs; "The Sultan of Johora, whose capital and palace is but fourteen miles from Singapore, has told me that he intended to light his palace by electricity at an sarly date. Johore would probably require a plant of 50 are lights. The Sultan will do nothing until he returns from the Chicago Exposition and has seen the best results of electric lighting in the United States."

Undoubtedly this enlightened and progressive potentate will carry back to the Malayan peninsula not only the best results of electric lighting in the United States, but also the most advanced American ideas of educational reform. One of the events of 1803 will be the meeting between the Sultan of Johore and Col. ABE SLUPSKY.

We observe that our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, speaks of the enerated Chairman of the Committee of Publicity and Promotion as Mosses P. HANDY. This is an error. There are no lichens on HANDY.

Democracy's Revival in the South.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

We know that many of these third party voters honestly desire to advance the cause of genuine reform. They believe in Democratic principles, but they made a mistake as to the methods best calculated to insure success. They have given the matter a fair, square test, and the result speaks for itself. There is no good reason why they should sulk in their tents or hold aloof from their old friends. The patriotic course to pursue is to return to the Democratic camp and aid in winning a victory in November that will save the South from the Force bill.

Prom the Memphis Appeal-Assilanche.

It also indicates that the Democracy can always rely on this solid vote as long as the Republicans pursue a policy of malignant misrepresentation and unlimited plunder of the Southern people. As long as the election thieves and scoundrels continue to preach about the impurity of Southern elections, and contrive means to place the control of our Congressional elections in the hands of a mi-

contrive means to place the control of our Congressional elections in the hands of a minority party, just so long will every other political consideration be abandoned and the people of the South rally to the one party that stands between them and the coterie that would betray them into a tyranny. No: the South is all right.

From the Lynchburg Neur. The Force bill is one of the favorite planks in the Republican platform, and was put there by the leaders of the party to please the North, and any apology for the offence, or attempted modification or excuse for it by Mr. Harrison or members of his party, is unworthy of any respect. The people of the South know precisely what is threatened them by the Force bill, and know that the Republican party is pledged to adopt it if they are permitted to get into power again. That is precisely what's the matter in the South.

From the Adboro' Courie The Democratic voters of this State will not deceive themselves as to the true issues of the impending conflict. Republican success in national affairs means the adoption of the Force bill to enable Republican emissaries. holding office for life, to manipulate elections in the interest of the party that gave them their positions and to secure to the Republican party perpetual power in order that it may thrive and revel in perpetual plunder.

Extracts from the Gioriaus Roll of Heroes. From the Philipleiphia Beaut.

The following names are all on the United States pen sion roll, and were selected from ponsion checks issued and paid to the pensioners: Reason Husbands.

> Prince Albert. Chapel Brath. Clean Berry. Green Brown, tire-n Hurt. Charity Kid. Christian Bible. B. A. Mann. Pleasant Minet, German Rutton, Faster Bell, Green Patrick. Christian Bellman. Byers Price, Tyrannous Power, Simon Poter, American Cannon Rose Cardinal. Bash Petty. Greenberry Delay. Jewel Peace. America Shin, Smart Smoke, Green Bowdy. Jay Day, Green Fields, Paul Seller, Pleasant Pieles. Elblen White. Fedate l'onte, Patience Face America Viest. America Young. James U. S. Flagz. America Green,

The English Agent Lied. From the Boston Pilot of Saturday.

Under the heading, "The Genesis of a Lie," the Pflor of last week called attention to an astounding state ment, attributed by an English Agent in Boston to The See, which said that "144,000 trialines entisted in the l'ederal army during the civil war, and that of those 104,000 are recorded as descretes." In accepting this alleged quotation from The See wa

confess that we were culpably careless in not suspecting for a moment that the English agent might have lied, as English agents do when pretending to quote from any authority. That he did lie most in is apparent from Tue Sen's reply of Sept. 50 to our

We accept the reproof with becoming humility, pleading only the extraunting circumstance that we were misled by the consummate impudence of the man who misrepresented for Sun's statements.

Our esteemed contemporaries, the Boston Give and

Hould were equally deceived, and will no doubt be

requally glad to rectify the mistake.

To the editor of Tux Sux we tender our profound regret for having credited as genuine a garbied quotation so foreign to the character and traditions of his honest and impartial journal.

Notes of the Hebrews. The American Jewish Historical Society, which was

formed here last summer, has already over 130 mem-bers. The society has a large programme of study and research. It will collect and publish documents rela-tive to Jewish history in America. The carry Jewish settlements, and the growth and indusace of Judaism in the United States.

The Hobses Charles has surprised some of its readers by saying that "the time has come in this country for the miserable barriers between Jews and Christians to be torn down. To help tear them down shall be one of our distinctive aims. We believe further that many habits and customs are practiced by the Jews which are not essential to the preservation of our religion. and that the abolishment of these customs would be a good thing for our people."

The Josish Progress is grieved over the decline of orthodox Judaism. It says; "There are Jews among us and penty of them, who do not believe in circumcision, claiming that it is a relic of barbarism; who believe in the intermarriage of Jew and Gentile; who do not believe in the divine origin of the Bible; who are willing to do away with Hebrew in the synagogue and Sabbath school and have religious services conform to those of the Unitarian Church."

The Hebrews of this city have both Democratic and strive to induce aliens to take out their papers of cities zenship. Some of the immigrants who do not speak the English language find it very hard to under rand the principles of American politics, the struggle be-tween rival parties, the meaning of the platforms. and the jambures of the elections that are held in the United States.

OUR NEW ARMY GUN.

How It Differs From the Danish-the Con-clusions Reached by the Second Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.- There is a prospect that the army will be supplied at an early day with the Krag-Jörgensen magazine rifle, as the approval of the Board's report by the higher army authorities has been secured, while fortunately an existing appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars is available for its manufacture.

The remarkably slow progress of the last three years will now accordingly give way to rapid work, and even should the questions of royalty fail to be settled by agreement, the manufacture is to go on as soon as the tools can be procured. It is thought that the first guns for trial purposes may be ready before the year is out.

The United States gun is not quite the same as the Danish arm invented by Capt. Krag and Mr. Jörgensen. It is considerably lighter, to begin with. The barrel is a little shorter, and it is less clumsy looking, as it omits the outer metallic casing which the original Krag carries. There was abundant authority for this envelope, as it is found on various other European arms, and it is supposed to allow the barrel proper to expand with the heat while protecting the hands of the soldier from being burned. It also carries the sights. But our Small Arms Board came to the conclusion that this easing of the barrel was not a good thing: that it got very hot and stayed hot when a coverless barrel could be couled by a stream of cold water through it.

As is known, the gun has a cut-off and the

As is known, the gun has a cut-off and the five cartridges which the magazine carries have flanged heads of the Frankford arsenal type instead of the Danish rimless one. The board's report gives further particulars in which changes have been made:

The bold differs from the Bautsh sun in the absence of a bair-oach notch on the covering piece and the introduction of a safety bees similar to that on the German and several other runniarms. The lock is operated by a bound piece, which causes a spinole to turn as we have a made present the appening of the bair. This locks the firms pain when in the fring position and also presents the opening of the bair. The form of the turnbert in the bring part of the bair is penning of the bair. The form of the turnbert in the bring in and rocking piece is slightly altered, there is a action is not. e that sour spring a spiral spring has been sube,evior is placed in a cut in the bottom of the re-T. A channel in the lower side of the bost, not include the botthead permits it to pass to critis viector until in withdrawing the bott

rifle has a 255 calibre, and one of the Italiau rifles has 256. However, the Board of Ordnance officers, after considering the whole question, has recommended 30 as the calibre of our gun, and this has been approved. That Beard also advised that the buliet should weigh 220 grains and be of lead alloyed with the or animony, having a packet of German silver or nickeled steel; that the charge he 36 to 40 grains of smokeless powher, or any less weight that will give a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet, with a chamber pressure not exceeding 45,000 pounds. It is further advised that no provision should be made for reloading by troops.

exceeding 45,000 pounds. It is further advised that no provision should be made for reloading by troops.

As to the sight, the Board, keeping in view the conditions of practical campaigning, found that a drift or wind gauge is not necessary, and that the sight should be storde and strong. The one relected is nearly the same as in the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, but has certain modifications taken from the German infantry rifle. As there is no need of sighting under 100 yards, it consists of a base graduated up from 300 to 500 yards, supplemented by a leaf capable of boing turned down, either forward or lackward graduated to about 2,200 yards, and provided with notches on the side at every 100-yard graduation, for receiving the catch of the Side, the face bright with black figures, as in the tierman sight. The front sight recommended, which is coverless, is similar to that of the 30-calibre springfield rifle.

A knife bayonet of the general design used in all European services is considered by the Board superior to either a triangular or a raminal angular to that on the swiss magazine rifle, and provided with a metal scabbard; the attachment to the knife bayonet to the below the barrel at the upper band, which is to carry the stacking swivel. The recommendations, however, as to the bayonet and the sight have not yet secured the approval of the Flagter, who has thought it navisable to take a little longer time to consider them. The other recommendations are approved.

The only appendages which the Board recommends for carrying on the guns are two

time to consider them. The other recommendations are approved.

The only appendages which the Board recommends for carrying on the guns are two gens-sing swivels, one attached to the lower band and the other to the built, and a steel rame of with a brass bend. The base should be straight from the butt plate, and provided with a short tang for a screw. The carbine should be of the same calibre as the rifle, the barrel being but twenty-two inches long, but having the same rifling, with similar sights, the stock extending to three inches from the muzzle, and so on. Of course, the system of rifling must still be a matter of experiment in selection, and it is proposed that the same thoroughness shall signalize this matter that was employed in the testing of the competing arms. A primary system is suggested by the Beard, subject to moduleationality trial of the various systems of rifling adopted in the best European arms.

The process by which the present results have been arrived at may be generally described as follows: First a Board consisting both of ordinance and line officers conducted an exhaustive series of tests of American and foreign magazine guns during a period extending through a contrage mentally mentally mentals. It selected

limistive series of tests of American and for-eign magazine guns during a period extend-ing through about twenty menths. It selected a type of fifts which was then formally ap-proved by the higher authorities of the army. Then came another Beard, consisting of com-petent ordinance officers, who examined the wear on in detail for the purpose of suggest-ing improvements and of selecting processes of manufacture. These hast conclusions are those just described. Now will come the man-ulacture of trial rifles on different systems of rifling, and finally the regular issue of the ap-proved pattern to the troops. proved pattern to the troops.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.- The report of the Bureau of Statistics for August shows that the value of imports of merchandise into the United States for that month was: Dutiable, \$37.78 5248; free of duty, \$35,411,879; total, \$57,785,248. free of duty. \$59,411,879; total. \$77,200,127. In August, 1891, the value was: Dutiantle, \$50,940,0979; free of duty. \$55,312,581; total. \$55,553,309. For the eight months ending August 31, this year, the total value of imports of merchandise was \$580,454,082; against \$565,641,417 in the same period the previous year. The exports of domestic merchandise in August amounted to \$63,305,520, of which \$12,563,880 were of manufactures. In August, 1801, the exports were \$71,424,973, manufactures being \$14,814,454. Exports for the eight months ending Aug. 31, aggregated \$531,702,007; in the same period hast year, \$545,850,100. The hisports of gold and sliver coin and buillion in August were \$1,003,735; exports, \$9,411,552.

Liverpool's Overhead Railroad.

Liverpool has nearly completed her elevated railroad. They call it "The Overhead Bailroad." It traverses the whole length of the Liverpool docks, about six miles. The road is to be worked by electricity generated at a station, and carried north and south along the track by a steel conductor. The motors are not placed upon a separate becomotive, but are carried by the passenger cars themselves. A train will consist of two cars, each seating fifty-six passengers, and provided with a motor at one end. The cars contain compartments for first and second-class passengers, with through communication from end to end of the train under the control of the guard. A train loaded with passengers will weigh about forty tons. The trains will be lighted by electricity, and will begin running with a five-minute service of trains, though it will be capable of working a three-minute service. The loader with the end of stoppages, will be performed in buff an hour, there will be thritteen stations along the route, and the total cest, including equipment, is about \$420,000 a mite. to be worked by electricity generated at a sta

Hig Storms in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 9. - The severest storms ever known in Mexico have prevailed along the eastern coast of the reputlic during the past several days, causing much damage to vessels and coast towns all the way from Tampico to Vera Cruz. In the State of Vera Cruz there has been great destruction to property. The Vera Cruz Hailroad was compelled to suspend operations temporarily on account of landslides, which carried away the track in several places. POLITICAL NOTES.

There will be few parades and very little brass-band enthusiasm during the closing days of the present can-vals, the disposition of the campaign managers being sgainst such methods of expenditure. But this does not betoken a lack of interest upon either side, and the battle will be fought in another way, at close quarters and by individual appears to voters, instead of by the old and now disapproved tom-tom methods.

At the close of the term of Rufus B, Cowing, City Judge, John Sedgwick will be the last Republican office older chosen by popular election in the city Covern ment of New York, exclusive of the Board of Aldermen, Mr Sedgwick is one of the Judges of the Superior Court, chosen in 1885 on a fusion between Democrats and Republicans, his opponent being Rastus S. Ransom, now Surrogate.

These are the qualifications necessary for an elector who desires to have his vote registered in this city: Residence for one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in an election district, and if a naturalized citizen, the possession or proof of the granting of papers dated not later than Sept, 20. Coniction of bribery, or of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, disqualifies, and so does the making of a wager upon the result or a refusal to answer inwfully prescribed questions propounded by the canvassers.

Georgia did well, but New York city expects to give a larger Democratic majority in November than did the Cracker State in October.

The retirement of Cornelius Flynn from the Board of The returnment of Cornelius liyan from the Board of Aldernien in the First district, which, off and on, he has represented or sought to represent since 1884, is foreshadowed. Hefore being an Alderman, Soldier Tiyan was a Corner, and before being Corner be was a member of the Common Council from the First ward. lie gained his title, "Seldier," in the civil war, in which he was a participant. His term as Coroner ex-pired in 1870, and he was defeated for redection in that year, and again in 1871. He has been active in First ward politics for a quarter of a century, and dur-ing that time the ward has steadily declined in political importance, and it does not amount to very much to-day as a voting constituency, though it contains probably a larger amount of material wealth than any locality of similar area in the United States,

Some additional Aldermanie candidates: Fifth district, Hugh Donohue, Tammany; Sixth district, Law-rence Keenan, Tammany; highth district, Lawrence Feuerbach, Tammany: Eleventh district, S. S. Logan, Tammany: Thirteenth district, John Kenny, Tam-many; Fifteenth district, August Elechband, Tammany; Eighteenth, David J. Benderson, New York De-mocracy; Nineteenth, Peter Musterson, New York De-mocracy; Twenty-aixth, Christopher Donovan, Tammany, and Twenty-eighth, John Murray, Tammany, The Aldermanic term is between the to be two years, and there is a lively scramble for it, particularly when it is considered by aspirants that the term of Assemblyman is for one year only, and closes practically on the 1st of May, whereas an Abterman serves his constituents from New Year's morning Jan 1, unto the shadows of the declining year have falten over that and date on the evening of Dec. 51. Unformately however Aldermen are not paid in proportion to the duration of

repairs to the election booths furnished by him, and used by the city in 1800, were not paid for by the lat amounts, as aiready stated in Tat. Sex, to \$12,500, and Mr. Hodsdon has filed bonds for \$5,000 for the faithful

which are in the annexed d strict, beyond the Harlem ture in 1882 fixed the boundaries of the Aldermanic districts by making them the same as the Assembly districts, as constituted three years previous. To Legislature of 1887, recognizing the rapid growth of the annexed district and the necessity for a larger more fully developed, divided the district in two, giving the Fwenty-third ward one Alderman and the Twentyexcept that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards each keep an Alderman, while in the choice of the two Assemblymen added to the annexed district other houndaries govern. In other words, the Twenty-third districts were fixed by the apportionment of 1892.

been arranged that no meetings of the New York Demorracy will be beld simultaneously with meetings of

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Shorman complex and vexatious ballot law. It decides merely that paster ballots must correspond with the endorse

their strongest man, Donald McNaughton, for Congress.

These are the appointments in the Comptroller's office of additional clerks in the department of the Receiver of Taxes: Charles Bennett, 103 East Lightyfourth; Michael J. Kiely, 334 East Thirty fourth; Ernest O. Bernert, Jr. 406 East Eighty-Sitth: Philip L. Shappert, 520 East Eighty-minth; John A. Walsh, 34 West Thirteenth; John D. McPherson, 40 Gouverneur; nard Curran, 61 Carmine; J. G. Bernet, 2,102 Seventh avenue: Mark Brownies, 1,438 Third avenue; Joseph M. Kelly, 200 East 115th; P. V. Rushton, 210 East Sincticth; Charles Scamen, 445 West Thirty-sixth John J. Cullen, Jr., 219 East Thirty-ninth; Louis E. Goetz, 1,002 Park avenue; Samuel Samson, 556 East Eleventh; Ernest Old, 303 Fast Eighty third: Michael Hefferon, 220 Chrystie; Alian Lathum, 171 West Forty-fifth; Charles J. McManns, 10 West Ninety minth; Robert M. Collins, 25 Montoe; Joseph Gorman, 62 Rutgers; Charles Kelly, 257 East Broauway; Wil-ham H. McDonald, Fort Washington; C. W. Nahrwold, 307 West Thirty-sixth, Joseph F. Boyle, 530 Second avenue: Charles R. Henriques, 211 West Twenty-fifth; Frederick Hess, 137 East Twenty-seventh: Charles F. McDonough, 350 West Forty-fifth; Henry J. Bernstein, 7 Sheriff; Samuel Barry, 327 West Thirty sixth, and Patrick F. McCoy, 327 East Thirty-fifth. The compensation is \$3.4 day; the term of office is indefinite.

may, would be able to elect more than three Assembly men in New York city and an equal number from Kings this year. That would leave the Democrats with forty two, a larger number than the combined representation from the two counties in many years. There are sixty counties in the State of New York

ant of these twenty-two, a majority of them Republican, showed a failing off in population between 1880 and 1810. The only Democratic county to sustain serious less was rebonaire, where the decrease was 11 per cent in ien years. All the big cities of New York have gained New York jumping 30 per cent, in ten years, Brook yn 45, and Buffato 70.

One remarkable feature of the present dull and un eventful Presidential canvass has been the total absence of alarming reports about the physical health of the various candidates. In the contest of 1888 the health of Allen G. Thurman was a constant cause of solici ude to his Democratic Iriends, and in the election of 1884 ardent and enthusiastic Republicans were from time to time, distressed by alarming bulletin-concerning the condition of Mr. Blaine, one of white peculiarities it is to be supersensitive about his beaut Gen, Garfield was not a strong man physically when a 1876, was far from robust. In all previous contest the health of can ildates has figured some what, but it

The People's party, or at least that portion of it which has its beadquarters in Clinton place, near Breadway, has not made much beadway as yet in the concilenof campaign funds.

The only persons who appear to thoroughly nuder stand the existing ballet law and its old an irreles no provisions are those who opposed it. The persons who seem to know least about the ballet use appear to be those who were clamorous for its substantial.

Tammany is to give a banner to the district which poils the largest percentage of the regit to mix des, and another to the district which poils the largest proper tionate Democratic vote. The contest fig to mility likely to be pretty close by tween Assembly 10 orders Two and Fourteen, led respectively by Juda-Gork Kenting. Both are healy to give on ocratic majority this year. The conject banner appears to be open to all districtthe other tions of manifest fairness. The deputies of early with safety offer a banner for any district about was not in a minority next month as Berablicas are not takely to carry more than one district on the Presidential vote, and there is some question about that one.

Although the term of county Clerk affact by the State Constitution at three years, the orders of the city will be called upon to fill that office to the third time since 1888 this year. That year Edward P. Rijey was elected to serve until Jan. 1, 18-2. He died, and Leonard A. Geigerich was elected for the term chaing Jan. 1, 1804. (engerich resigned, and thus there will be neglection this year for the full term of three years, clos-

THE CANAL UNION CONVENTION. It will Urge the Necessity of Immediately

Improving the Canals, Buffalo, Oct. 9.-The centenary Convention of the Union for the Improvement of the Canals will be held in Buffalo Oct. 13. The future of the canals depends in a measure on the success of this Convention. It is expected that enough enthusiasm may be generated to pass a big canal appropriation this winter. New York, Albany, and all the lesser cities and towns along the State waterway will send delegates. The Merchants' 1-x-change of Buffalo will lend all the help and influence it can to make the Convention please

ant and successful. Since it was in 1702 that the first act concerning the construction of canals in this State passed the Legislature, this is not improperly called a "centenary" celebration, but the serious purpose of the meeting will be to consider what can be done to modernize the waterway and make it applicable to the present needs of commerce. The truth is, that with the exception of that period in August when the railroads at Buffalo were tied up by strike, the canal men have not been able to make any money because of the ruinously low canal freight rates. Less freight has passed through the canal this season, the figures will show, than for years hitherto; yet shippers

through the canal this season, the figures will show, than for years hitherto; yet shippers well know that if it were not for the competition of the canal the railroads would know that if it were not for the competition of the canal the railroads would know up their rates as high in summer as they do in winter, when the canal is closed.

What the canal men will urge at this Convention is the necessity of improving the canals to admit of quicker time or larger loads, so that the enanl may make a better showing in competition with enlarged froight cars and raild railroad movements. For the last eight years nearly 15,000,000 bushels more of grain were sent into New York through the canals than by the combined transportation facilities of railroad and constructed the average this year by improvements in service, and it is now importative that the canals be improved to oppose this advance.

Since for, Flower has made a personal inspection of the canal and its imperfections and has announced himself as favorably disposed to graining appropriations that shall keep the canal in repair and lengthen the locks—the most urgent necks—the canal men at this terminus are resulty encouraged in their endeavers to save the waterway from going to rack and ruintand hope that the Convention will are use public interest in this estimable project.

The programme arranged for the Canal Centennial Convention, includes a sassion of the Union in the merming at a meet Hall, and a public meeting in the reacting at Music Hall, when O. B. Potter of New York will presside.

Among those who have care in vised are the Governor, deutennia the canal of the prostice.

ii. Hill and Burrows of Kalamazoo, Mee

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN HONDURAR and Henduras S camebip Company,

Washington, Oct. 9.- The Bureau of the American Benublies has received official notifleation of the concession granted to the New York and Hondaras Steamship Company of New York city by the Government of Honda-ras. The company agrees to establish plantations in the Department of Santa Barbara for the growth of sugar cane and the projection of sugar, alcohol, ram, and vinegar; to enter upon the cultivation of wheat on a grand scale; to cultivate various grades of tobacco and purchase the product of unitive farmers for exportation; to engage in the manufacture of sonn, candles, clothing, and shoes, and to ormeat, and fish. They also agree to bring in 5,000 or more families of colonists from Europe, to establish a line of steamers between

5,000 or more families of colonists from Earope, to establish a line of steamers between Paerio Cartez and New York, and to found a bank for the convenience of merchants and others of the country.

In consideration of these works, the free introduction of the necessary machinery and material needed for their operation, the exclusive privilege for ten veries of experting to further only, the permission to construct the necessary railroads to carry their products, and the exclusive right for ten years for experting manufactures of some another, canned goods, and features of some another, canned goods, and features of naterials for the construction of their houses not the necessary food to contain them for six menths will be allowed the colonists. They will also be exempt for two years from all maincipal charges. The banking privilege is to be exclusive for ten years. The company is to issue to the Honduras Government 300 shares of capital stock at a par value of \$190 as lare, and, besides, agrees to establish a warehoase and telegraph office in Paerio Cortez and to furnish free transportation to public officials between New York and Honduras. Godes from account of the Government are to be carried at a reduction of half the regular rates. If the company does not begin its works within one year, and have them completely established by the end of four years, all rights under the concession will be forfeited.

THE SEARCH FOR ARTHUR BECKWITH. e Paraned from a Sanitarium

WATERBURY, Oct. O .- New York detectives are searching the outlying country here for Arthur Beckwith, a New York man of means. who escaped from Litchfield several days ago while a patient at Dr. Buell's senitarium. He was troubled with insanity of a mild form, and he was sent there several months ago to escape the noise of the city. At Litchfield he amused himself in hunting and rowing and fishing, all the time being closely watched by an attendant. He was playing billiards a few days tendant. He was playing billiards a few days ago, and suddenly darted for a door and escaped. He is fleet of foot and choiced his pursuers. He was traced to Thomaston and lost. Since then a man answering his description was seen in this city sitting on a fencewith one shoot in his hand, and his hat on the ground. Last summer he and his attendant built a 25-foot yacht, which he used on l'antam Laske sailing and dishing. The cause of Mr Beckwith's insanity was a runaway. He has threatened to commit saileide.

IN FAVOR OF THE REV. HEBER NEWTON.

Bishop Potter Says the Paster of All Souls Will Not be Tried for Heresy. BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.-Bishop Potter of New York said yesterday that there was no truth in the rumor that the Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls Church of New York, was to be tried for heresy. From this it would appear that the report of the committee appointed to that the report of the committee appointed to look into the teachings of Dr. Newton was favorate to him.

The charges were originally laid against Dr. Newton we bean Eugene A. Hoffman of the teachers of the look of the matter, and a committee, consisting of the Rev. Thomas Poter, the Lev. Br. Parker Morgan, the Rev. J. T. Shipmen, and E. P. Wheeler and J. A. Boni as attorness, was appointed to make an investigation, which has been done, and the report submitted to Bishop Potter.

Explorers Drowned in Lake Winnipeg.

WINNIPES, Oct. 9. - Dr. Grain of this city, who was a member of the Parlamentary expedition around Lake Winniper, returned yesterday, bringing news of the drowning of three of those who accompanied him. The small steamer in which they were making the trip ran aground during a severe storm. All four of the party started out in a small boat to throw the ancher. When a short distance off, the boat causized, throwing all four into the lake. William Williams succeeded in reaching the shore, but the other three, Benjamin Anderson, Felix Stevens, and William Stevens, and the shore the upturned boat for some time, but were all washed off and drowned. A stranger has been sent out from here to make an effort to recover the bodies. day, bringing news of the drowning of three

A New Congregational Chu-ch.

The corner stone of the First Congressional Church was laid yesterday at 166th street and Forest avenue. The Rev. Richard to Woodbridge, paster of the church, hald the state, orange, pastor of the church, half and addresses were made by the Willis of the Church of the Disc; Res. Mr. McLiveen of the North Congregational Church. The first the congregation was built in 18-4 ington avenue, near 199th street the old church will be used in the whose corner stone was laid yesterd. meture

Hap zed in the Sound.

Two colored men and three colored women were baptized yesterday in the sound at Oak Point. They were members of the Geth-semans Union Baptist Church, at Third aveelection this year for the full term of three years, closing on Jan. I, 1804. William J. Mchenna, the present incumbent of the County Clerk soffice, is a cannidate for reelection and so is Edward T. Fitzpatrick of the Few. E. W. Kelly of Atlanta. Furing the Feurth district, former member of the Board of Excise.

Stormy Banks I Stand.